

WASHINGTON.
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

A WORD TO OUR MARYLAND FRIENDS.

"FARMERS OF MARYLAND!—Of how much service has the Tariff act of 1842 been to you? Have not the prices of your produce been gradually declining under its operation?"

So asks the Baltimore Argus. So reasons the Locofoco press generally.

Now it is the easiest thing in the world to give to these questions a plain answer, and one which will satisfy any unprejudiced mind.

When, in 1816, Mr. CALHOUN was the advocate of a protective tariff, he urged the measure because it would build up a home market and favor American interests, instead of the interests of a foreign people. That, no doubt, was the tendency of his measures and of the policy which had his fostering care. He aimed, first, to open a new market for the sale of cotton; he would have a sure and certain home trade in the article, and not be dependent on the caprice of a single set of customers who were three thousand miles off; but he aimed also to withdraw from agriculture a portion of the labor then bestowed upon the productions of the field, and thus, while he caused a portion of this cotton to be manufactured in the country, to open in like manner a new market for the superabundant harvests of wheat and corn which the farmers of the country produced.

Now who can deny that this was a wise and statesmanlike policy? It has at least the evidence of experience in its favor. When the rates of duty have been high, the manufacturers have been enabled to employ many hands and pay good prices, both for labor and for the food for which they supplied a market. Then, it may be said, as a general remark, both they and the farmers and the country prospered. When the duties have been reduced, the wages of labor have invariably fallen, prices of lands and goods have become depressed, private bankruptcies have followed, and the national faith become tarnished. We need only go back to the years 1840 and 1841 to be furnished with full proof of the truth of this assertion.

But, let us see how a tariff benefits a people. In the first place, it furnishes to them the best capital they can possibly enjoy—the means and the rewards of labor. Why are the Shakers a prosperous community? Because they are industrious. They furnish employment to all their members. They produce much from their lands, their looms, and their workshops, which they dispose of in market at good prices; they buy little. Their support and their clothing are derived from their own diversified labors.

For the maintenance of the poor in any community, the best philosophy as well as the truest charity is to furnish them with the means of labor; not to give them bread, but to let them earn it.

If this is so true in regard to the extreme case of paupers, is it false reasoning when applied, not to the poor in the legal acceptance of the word, but to such as cannot buy lands? To benefit them you must employ them and give them wages. This is what a tariff enables the manufacturers to do.

Now, let the FARMERS OF MARYLAND see an illustration of this benefit on their own soil. We ask their attention to the practical effects of manufacturing as exhibited by the LAUREL FACTORY, in Prince George's county.

That region of country is familiarly known to all who have been in the habit of travelling between Washington and Baltimore. Ten years ago it was a barren region, incapable, as its proprietor very forcibly expressed it, of producing even poverty-grass. Its assessable value, and a "hard bargain at that," was \$5 the acre. But it had a moderate but neglected water power, which the enterprising and intelligent owner conceived the idea of turning to account. In 1836 he obtained from the Legislature of Maryland a charter, and caused a cotton factory to be erected on a nook of this barren land. In its infancy this factory struggled with difficulties: in the disastrous years of 1867 and 1868 its patrons had nearly yielded to the blast which, with malign effect, swept over the land; but, hoping almost against hope, they firmly resolved to proceed. Amidst much embarrassment they held on their course, till at length the benign tariff act of 1842 gave them a welcome relief.

Now look at the results. Where not a habitation stood before, a village has grown up of two thousand inhabitants. Numerous well-built stone and brick houses and a stone church have been erected; a community of Christian worshippers have been collected, schools established, and all the external symbols of a thriving population meet the eye. The lands which were desert before are verdant now, yielding exuberant harvests, and the acres which were dear at five dollars an acre formerly, cannot be purchased at fifty dollars an acre now. If the neighboring farmers have eggs and poultry, corn, wheat, butter, and meats to dispose of, they find here almost at their own doors, a ready market and good prices. But, more than all, and this is the glory of the establishment, it gives employment to the poor, to such as need it; and it gives prompt and liberal pay.

The Laurel factory employed, the last year, in its various departments, 520 hands. It paid for labor the following amounts, viz:

In the cotton department.....	\$45,946 16
For iron, coal, and lumber (about).....	40,000 00
For labor in the village.....	5,000 00
For salaries to agent, treasurer, and clerks.....	10,500 00
	\$93,446 16
It paid for cotton.....	84,215 00
For iron, coal, and lumber.....	40,000 00
Supplies for the store.....	45,000 00
Supplies incidental to the cotton department.....	9,000 00
For oil.....	3,000 00
Porto starch.....	1,500 00
Transportation and hauling.....	2,500 00
	\$186,215 00

\$279,661 16

We have no time to enlarge upon these hastily collected but interesting statistics, though they are so highly deserving of attention. But, with these results before us, we declare our entire want of patience with those who decry a tariff which fosters home industry, diffuses blessings among the poor, and converts a desert land into a garden. Let the farmers of Maryland notice the fact that of the \$279,000 expended by this small factory in one year, over \$93,000 of it was for labor; and, in all probability, the greater part of it was received by the sons and daughters of poor men, who, but for this employment, might have spent their time in idleness, or been the victims of the most corrupting vice.

ENLISTING COLONISTS.

Few things ought more to excite the alarm of thinking men than to witness the slight attention which the country at large now pays to Governmental proceedings, the mere rumor of which would once have raised a commotion from one end of the land to the other. On the one side, accustomed blindly to adopt all behests that come to them in the name of PARTY, the so-called "Democracy" are content with nearly all acts of its leaders in power, because they are told that those acts are necessary to secure the ascendancy of their "principles;" and that end has gradually come to be one which justifies, in their view, any means said to be requisite to it. On the other side, men have grown so accustomed to the violent and unscrupulous measures which have now, for seventeen years past, been pursued almost without intermission, that they too regard them almost with indifference, because without the expectation of any thing more moderate or right.

But for this state of things, it would be impossible that certain acts, which have been witnessed during the last eighteen months, should have passed off without exciting popular indignation. What could be more startling, for example, than to see a Chief Magistrate broach, in his Inaugural, a question of Foreign Relations the most delicate, fit only to be by him mentioned within the earless walls of his Cabinet council chamber, and on that to commit the public honor and peace entrusted to his charge, by an official declaration to a pretension as extravagant as contrary to all previous public acts, from which, pursuing for several months a course exactly suited to plunge us in war, the Administration has been compelled unreservedly to recede? This was a spectacle of Presidential delinquency entirely new: nothing at all like it had ever before occurred under this Government; and its excuse—that it was so set down in certain resolutions, hardly known to the electing Convention which passed them, when half its members had gone away and half the rest were probably not out of bed—was as shocking as the thing itself was monstrous. In this Oregon business, no conduct could have been fitter to call down the reprehension of all men capable of reflection, or to prefigure the subsequent errors of that business, up to the last moment.

Next in order came those strange and illegal proceedings, directly contrary not only to the Constitution, but to the positive instructions of the compact for the annexation of Texas, by which the Executive has plunged us into a war with Mexico. That compact assumed none of the old and merely nominal claims of Texas to the country beyond the Nueces—a country never brought under the possession of that State—to which it could set up no original title—and of which we found the Mexicans exercising the entire and peaceful jurisdiction. The compact was so drawn as in no manner to bind the United States to make good for Texas its claim (hardly meriting even that weak name) to one foot of ground beyond the Nueces: it merely bound us to open a negotiation with Mexico, in order to secure her an advantageous boundary there, if we could do it by that means. The President was ordered, then, by the compact, to set on foot that negotiation: nothing more. He had not a shadow of authority for going one step further. Yet, without beginning with that with which he was bound to end, an attempt at peaceful negotiation, our army was sent, in June, 1845, to the border of the disputed territory, with instructions to its commander to enter it and proceed, if he saw fit, to the Rio Grande, its utmost limit; and in November an Envoy was dispatched to treat for the boundary which the Executive had thus assumed and seized upon! Had the Executive even gone right-end-forward, and begun by amicable negotiation, and had Mexico rejected the overture, that refusal to treat for boundary would not have given him the slightest authority for any thing but quietly to come back and report to Congress that Mexico had refused his offers, or even refused his invitation to treat. Instead of all this, without going further into particulars, we all know that we were rashly and heedlessly plunged into a war with Mexico.

These Presidential acts, against law, against peace, against that policy of justice and moderation which should ever be our guide with all, but especially with our neighbors of the republican family, were openly going on for six months, without any thought of consulting Congress, and for six months in its face, without a single question from any public authority. Against them a part of the press alone raised its voice. The people sat still amidst all these more than kingly outrages upon our institutions, one-half of them in a stupor at the excesses to which "Democracy" in power was at last carrying us, and the other half apparently content with any usurpation, provided it added to that which alone we seem now to regard—our extent of unoccupied territory.

Along with these high-handed proceedings we have had a system of domestic measures in known and open disregard of public policy, dreamed by the body of both parties alike, and carried into execution (as all know) by Locofocoism itself only because such were the hard terms on which alone it could satisfy and keep a certain section of its followers. Who want the Subtreasury? Who want Free Trade? Who do not want River and Harbor Bills, except that mere party section? An Administration which can thus trample as it likes on all that is legal or safe, drowns in the drivel of small constitutional doubts enactments the most beneficent and popular; and the country, silent under party subservency, or sick with hopeless opposition, looks on without a stir! Is there nothing but the final crash of every thing like free institutions that will waken it up?

Occasional signs of the disapprobation with which (in their hearts) men must see these things reach us. Sincere ones are but occasional, we fear: for too many are from those who complain but to be reconciled, and quarrel with one bad thing in order to obtain two worse ones. We place such compunctions or complaints before our readers when they meet us from the other side. The subjoined seems one of the honest ones. It comes from a paper not avowedly a thorough-going Administration one, but which has only been more efficiently so from the advantages which its professed neutrality gave it.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN OF AUGUST 28.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.

From inquiries which we hear on all sides, there appears to be no little anxiety among the people to understand the meaning of this expedition, and the views of the Government in reference to it. All that can be learned about it is that Secretary MARCY wrote a quiet and somewhat mysterious letter to Col. Stevenson; that a regiment of men has been raised, fed, and clothed at the expense of the Government; that this regiment is quartered on Governor's Island; and that sundry fat jobs and good speculations have been made by one or two favorite tailors and shopkeepers in equipping the same. Perhaps this is all well enough as things go, inasmuch as the money is to come out of the public chest. But the important question, and the one which ought to be answered, is, what is the Government going to do with this regiment? For what purpose has it been raised and clothed? The general understanding is that at some future date it is to be shipped and sent by water around Cape Horn to California. The next question is, what is it going there for? Surely not to take any part in the war with Mexico, for we are told that we are on the point of having a peace with that country. And, if this were not so, if the war is to be fought out, this regiment might be got into action much quicker than by taking a six-months' voyage around South America. They cannot expect to reach California before next spring, by which time the war will be finished beyond all question, if the Government does its duty. Would the powers at Washington like to admit that they have any expectation of not bringing the war to a close before that time, and that there is a prospect of its dragging through another summer? We do not believe that such an admission would be very patiently received by the people of this country, or that the Administration would be willing to make it. What, then, do they propose to do with this regiment? Are they going to send a colony of settlers to California, under pay, in clothes bought by the Government, and in ships hired by the Government? In other words, is this a grand speculation got up at the public expense for private benefit? If such is the object it would seem to be very little in accordance with the rigid principles of economy and constitutional law laid down in the veto of the river and harbor bill, in reference to appropriations of the public moneys. We make not the slightest imputation against any of the worthy men enlisted in this enterprise, but we deem it due to the people who are to pay for it to give them some light as to what it all means. If the Government is about to engage in hiring men and ships for the purpose of establishing colonies in distant countries, we should like to know in what article and section of the Constitution the authority for entering into this new branch of business is found.

GEN. GAINES.—The Portsmouth (Va.) New Era states that on Saturday last Major General GAINES received through the Adjutant General orders from the War Department to take command of the Eastern Division, fixing his headquarters either at New York, Philadelphia, or Troy; that the General has selected New York as the most important point, and on Monday afternoon set out from Norfolk for the post assigned him.

The Whigs of Frankfort (Ky.) give a barbecue to Messrs. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and GARRETT DAVIS on the 12th instant. There will be a great gathering of Kentucky Whigs on the occasion, to honor these their tried and faithful representatives.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the toasts, &c., at the dinner given a few days since at Warrenton to Vice President DALLAS, who replied to a toast complimenting him for "his faithful adherence to his principles and pledges" in a speech of "nearly an hour's length." The speech itself is not reported.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening from Washington, and was to leave next morning for New York and Saratoga.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

We find in the St. Louis papers of the 28th ultimo advices from Fort Leavenworth to the 23d ultimo. The Republican says:

"We regret to have to announce the death of Lieut. Col. ALLEN, who was in command of the battalion of Mormon infantry at that post, on their route to join the army under Gen. Kearney. He died on the 23d August, of congestive fever. Col. Allen belonged to the regular army, in which he held the rank of Captain. He was detached for this special service by Gen. Kearney."

"The last two companies of Col. Price's regiment left Fort Leavenworth on Sunday morning, the 23d. Nothing had been received from Gen. Kearney, and the work of forwarding supplies was going actively on. Great scarcity of wagons and teamsters was felt, and the stock of provisions was accumulating rapidly."

MISSOURI.—The new constitution, submitted to a vote of the people of this State, has been rejected by a majority of six or eight thousand votes.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian has made a retraction of its severe denunciations of the Secretary of War for his dismissal of the Louisiana Volunteers. In justice to the Hon. Secretary (indeed to the Jeffersonian itself) we copy the retraction as we find it in the Union:

"A VINDICATION OF SECRETARY MARCY AND THE LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday last, in reply to an article from the Union, we stated that the Union established the fact that the Secretary of War was not to blame in the matter of discharging the Louisiana volunteers, no paper would be more ready to do him justice than the Jeffersonian. Since then we have received the Union of the 12th, containing that vindication, and we are happy to say that, in general, it meets our approbation, especially in establishing the fact that he did make an offer of re-enlistment to the volunteers; and why it was not done is a mystery yet to be cleared up, and as far as we are able to judge, this explanation must come from the Rio Grande."

After giving a summary of the documents on the subject published in the Union, the Jeffersonian thus concludes:

"And now, in closing, we must say that, in our view, the Secretary has made a good case, and that he has fairly thrown the responsibility off his own shoulders."

RAILROADS IN CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—The Mason Messenger gives the following statement of the Railroads now in operation in these two States, viz:

Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon.....190 miles.

Macon and Western, from Macon to Atlanta.....161 "

State, or Atlantic and Western.....80 "

Georgia, from Augusta to Atlanta.....171 "

Athens branch.....40 "

Augusta to Charleston.....136 "

Branch road to Columbia.....58 "

Making a grand chain of communication.....776 "

The packet ship Shenandoah sailed on Thursday from Philadelphia for Liverpool. She has on board over one hundred steerage passengers, the greater part of whom are of the best class of artisans, who return to their native country in the full impression that better wages will be there had under the tariff bill of 1846, during the coming year, than in this country, sufficiently so to warrant all the extra expense with the certainty of employment. All this, of course, comes from the calculation that the manufacturing for this country will be done in Europe. Men like those above noticed understand the current of business and watch well its settings.

[U. S. Gazette.]

ATLANTIC AND OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Directors have chosen JOHN B. TRIVETT, Esq. Treasurer of their Company. The line will be pushed forward with all possible speed to the Ohio river. Efforts are making to reach Cincinnati before January.

SCAND.—A commercial computation puts the whole production of the sugar-growing countries of the world, in 1844, down at 778,000 tons, of which 200,000 tons were furnished by Cuba alone. In the following year Cuba produced only 80,000 tons, but the increase from other sources was so great that the total product amounted to 769,000 tons, which was very little short of that in 1844. The consumption of sugar in the whole world is estimated at 800,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom consumes about 250,000, the rest of Europe 425,000, the United States of America 150,000, and Canada and the other British colonies 15,000. The growth of the United States does not exceed 100,000 tons, or about two-thirds of consumption, and the deficiency is supplied by maple sugar and foreign importation.

The ship-of-war INDEPENDENCE sailed from Boston on Saturday afternoon. She mounts on her main deck twenty-six long thirty-two, and four Paixhan sixty-eight on the spar-deck; twenty medium thirty-two, four Paixhan sixty-eight, two long thirty-two, fifty-six in all; small arms: sixty carbines, sixty muskets, one hundred and twenty pistols, two hundred pikes, and one hundred and twenty cutlasses; also, one six-pounder, mounted on an improved carriage, to be used in the field or the launch, as occasion may require.

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.

By the subjoined extract from the Alexandria Gazette it will be seen that the worthy Editor of that paper is quite jubilant on the occasion which he has had so much agency in bringing about. Most sincerely we wish that the retrocession of our late rib to its parent body may be productive of all the advantage which the friends of the measure anticipate from it:

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.

It is with pride and pleasure we announce that, by a vote of the people of the town and county of Alexandria, taken under the provisions of an act of Congress, that portion of the District of Columbia, originally ceded to the General Government by the State of Virginia, lying south of the Potomac river, has been RETROCEDED to the parent State, and will henceforth again become a component part of the Old Dominion. The vote taken on this subject, which will be found below, shows the strong feeling entertained by those interested of the justice and policy of this measure, and a degree of unanimity which is hardly ever obtained on questions of a public nature.

As soon as fair copies of the poll-books are made out, under the direction of the Commissioners for taking the vote, one is to be sent to the President of the United States, another to the Governor of Virginia, and a third is to be deposited in the Clerk's office of the county. Immediately after the receipt of the official vote, the President will issue his proclamation announcing the fact, and giving public notice of the change that has taken place.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the happy event which attaches our town to the State of Virginia, and unite its destinies with those of that Commonwealth. Useless, for all practical purposes, as a portion of the District of Columbia, in returning to Virginia no injury is inflicted upon the public and not the slightest inconvenience will ensue to the Government. We believe citizens of Virginia, as we firmly believe, for the general good.

We shall have much more to say in reference to our new position, to our duties, and to our interests hereafter. Now is hardly the time, even if we had the opportunity. We can only add that we trust all our citizens may now be satisfied and contented; that our ardent wishes as our earnest labors shall be directed for the prosperity of Alexandria; and that, as a new era has commenced, our hopes are strong that all that has been done will contribute to the general good. To make this so should now be effort of every Alexandrian.

VOTE ON RETROCESSION.

For retrocession.....	723
Against retrocession.....	662
Majority.....	641

THE DAYS OF RETROCESSION.—Our town has been in a state of high pleasurable excitement, of course, for several days past, and we can hardly collect and record the various incidents which have occurred. The voting on the first day was preceded by a gathering of the friends of retrocession, who marched in procession through the principal streets with flags and banners, and a fine band of music. A company of young men, who followed the procession, had a small brass cannon, which they fired in the early part of the day, and Mr. Wm. Morgan afterwards. Both of these gentlemen did their duty most efficiently. The first vote cast was by Wm. Veitch, Esq., Mayor of Alexandria, in favor of retrocession, and the voting then continued steady and uninterrupted all day. The greatest good humor and order prevailed throughout the day. When the polls closed at 6 o'clock P. M., Robert Beckett, Esq., chairman of the Commissioners, announced the result: retrocession 633, against retrocession 197—to the citizens assembled in front of the Court-house, amidst the huzzas of the assembly, the firing of cannon, and the waving of flags. At night a torch-light procession was formed, a brilliant bonfire was lighted, and our streets were filled with citizens congratulating each other. A large crowd of citizens paraded the streets, and called out at different times and places Messrs. F. L. Smith, T. W. Ashby, Edward Hall, and H. C. McLaughlin, who delivered stirring and animated speeches. Several exquisite serenades were given, and the song and the toast went round from street to street, and from house to house. And thus ended the first day of Retrocession.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 4.—5 P. M.

The news per the steamer Britannia was received here late last night by telegraph, and circulated through the city early this morning. It possesses very little interest, and thus far has had no visible effect on our markets. Merchants prefer awaiting the arrival of their letters and further advice by mail before entering into speculations.

The Locofoco City Convention assembled last night, and, after a good deal of difficulty, succeeded in nominating JOSHUA VANSANT, Esq. as a candidate to represent Baltimore in the State Senate. Col. H. STUMP and ROBERT McLANE were also before the Convention as expectants of the nomination, but their Locofoco brethren managed to disappoint them grievously. An attempt was made to nominate candidates for the House of Delegates, but a want of harmony prevented, and the Convention adjourned in considerable confusion.

The flour market is still dull. A sale of 200 barrels Howard street brand this morning at \$3.87, but buyers generally refused to give more than 3.75. City mills 3.87 to 3.93. Nothing done in Pennsylvania brands. Rye flour 3.00; cornmeal (Md.) 2.87.

The supply of grain continues light. Rates of good to prime red wheat at 70 to 80 cents; very prime 81; white 1.08 a 1.12; oats have further advanced to 31 a 32; rye 62; white corn 48 a 50, and yellow 50 a 53; whiskey dull at 21 a 22. No change in provisions. Beef cattle 2.62½ per 100 pounds gross; live hogs 5.50 a 5.75 per 100 lbs.—in demand.

The receipts of tobacco are still heavy. The sales of the week have been small, and prices with difficulty maintained. Some descriptions have slightly declined. I quote Maryland \$1.50 to \$2, for inferior and common; 2 a 4 for good common; 4 a 6 for good; 6 a 12 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common to middling 1.50 a 2.50; good 4 a 6; fine reds 5 a 9; fine yellow 5 a 10; extra kinds 10 a 12. The inspections are 2,263 hogsheads, including 1,167 Maryland and 1,096 Ohio. Prime timothy hay is selling at 12 per ton.

Large sales of wool, amounting to about 40,000 pounds, mostly common, at 22 a 24 cents per pound for washed, and finer grades at 28 to 37½ cents per pound.

The Telegraph reports from New York and Philadelphia up to the present moment. There is no further news by the steamer. Nothing of special interest in either of the cities.

In New York the steamer's advices have had no effect on the markets. The grain market is dull, and the flour market without animation. Southern brands are held at 4.12 a 4.18.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Cleveland "Plain-Dealer," a spirited Locofoco paper, says: "We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Senators CASS, of Michigan, and BRESEE, of Illinois, also the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, representative from the Chicago district, as they passed up the Lakes on Saturday, returning from the late session. They do not hesitate to say that WESTERN RIGHTS have been trampled upon by the DOMINANT POLICY OF THE SOUTH, and that concert of action among the representatives of the FREE STATES is necessary to resist SOUTHERN AGGRESSION. So say we, (adds the "Plain-Dealer," and a member of Congress from the West) who is fond of building to the SLAVE POWER, for the sake of Government favor, should be marked with the curse of Cain."

What says the Enquirer to these "natural allies" of the South—these "Northern men with Southern principles?"

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston on Tuesday, a committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting in October next, upon the expediency and practicability of a railway from Charleston to Wilmington, North Carolina. The authorities of North Carolina and the citizens of the surrounding counties of North Carolina are invited to send delegates to the adjourned meeting, with an exhibit of the aid which that section of country will render to said work. A similar appeal is made to the city of Charleston and the surrounding parishes. A zealous spirit seems to have animated the meeting.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Boston on Thursday, with accounts half a month later from Europe, and bringing as one of her passengers Mr. McLANE, our late Minister to Great Britain.

The letters and papers brought by this steamer cannot reach here until this morning. We subjoin, however, the telegraphic report of her news, as we find it in the Eastern newspapers. It is of consequence only as showing—what was confidently foretold by the Whigs—that the late act of an American Congress which has so materially depressed the spirits of our own manufacturers, has had the directly opposite effect in England, of inspiring joy and gladness in the breasts of our greatest manufacturing rivals.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 19.

The Cotton Market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th, at Liverpool, were estimated at 6,000 bales. The market closed dull. In the manufacturing districts business is by no means active. However, the news recently received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The Money Market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The Produce Markets are tolerably active, both as regards the home and export trade.

Indian Corn has risen to 32s. per quarter. [The advance, we believe, is about one shilling.] The accounts of the potato crop continue to be disastrous.

The popularity of the new Pope is unbounded. The new Papal Tariff makes great reductions on woollen manufactures, cotton goods, sugar, and coffee.

The Cobden testimonial has reached £65,600.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th of August. On the 17th the House of Lords passed the Sugar Duties Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The destitution in Ireland occupied the House of Commons on Monday. Asum has been proposed for the employment of the poor in Ireland.

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN TARIFF IN ENGLAND.—Several markets have experienced the effects of the liberal tariff which goes into operation in the United States on the 1st of December. Iron has already advanced in price, and the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire are firm and improving.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—A public meeting has lately been held in the British metropolis for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the spread of disease. Although some contended that a few cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared, the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to the conclusion.

FRANCE.—The French elections have terminated, and great has been the success of the Guizot Ministry. The majority in the new Chamber is expected to be one hundred, and it may possibly exceed that number.

THE OCEAN RACE.—The steamer Cambria arrived out in ten days and sixteen hours from Boston, and the Great Britain made her passage from New York to Liverpool in thirteen days and eight hours. She was detained at sea eighteen hours in repairing her driving chain.

AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET.—American hams are selling at 35s. to 43s.; lard, in kegs, at 35s. to 40s.; but rels 35s. to 48s. There is a good demand for beef and pork, and late prices are fully supported. Cheese, of good quality, is very scarce at Liverpool. Parcels of an indifferent quality have been sold at 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester.—No change to report in our cloth market since this day week. The favorable commercial news from the United States has made the markets what may be called firm. In printing cloths, of good quality, there is an advance, though a small one. The demand continues good.

Bradford.—Our market has been active, and on some kinds of goods an advance has been given. The wool market continues inactive and prices nearly stationary.

FROM OUR SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger we copy the following information, which some person peculiarly favored by the Executive Government has evidently been allowed to copy, or to abstract, from the Official Correspondence on the subject to which it relates:

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

I wrote you a week ago that our squadron in the Pacific would not long remain idle, having received positive instruction to be up and doing. I now have the pleasure of communicating the following important news:

Commodore SLOAT entered the harbor of Monterey, and on the 6th of July issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling on them to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend. That they are destined to form part and parcel of the great Federal Union of the United States, enjoying the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those States. They should select their own civil officers and magistrates, and enjoy all other privileges of freemen, of which they are now in part or wholly deprived. The same revenue laws should be in force in California as in the United States, by which means they would, as Californians and members of the American Union, obtain provisions and manufactures of the United States duty free, while other imports would pay a duty at least twenty-five per cent. less than is now levied on the same articles by the laws of Mexico. Those who will not become citizens of the great American Confederacy, to depart in peace with all their property, provided they lay down their arms and remain in other respects neutral. He enjoins them to retain their Alcaldes and other magistrates till they should have better digested the particular form of government they wish to adopt, and have had time to elect other officers in their places. All property of private citizens, and particularly that of the churches, should be respected; all supplies and provisions paid for, on reasonable terms, and no private property used for public purposes without proper compensation.

The proclamation is dated Savannah, harbor of Monterey, and signed JOHN B. SLOAT, Commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Pacific.

Of information of such importance as the above we find the following explicit notice in the government paper of Tuesday night:

"CALIFORNIA.—We have received information, of which we place implicit reliance, that Commodore SLOAT took possession of Monterey on the 6th July last."

In the same paper we find the following paragraphs:

"On the 9th July, Commander JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, of the Portsmouth, summoned the commandant of Yerba Buena to surrender. What the result of this summons was, we are not informed. A few days previously to the 6th July, a detachment from Col. FREMONT's force took possession of a frontier post called Sonoma, to the north of San Francisco. General Castro attempted to dislodge them; but, after a slight skirmish, and the arrival of Col. Fremont in person, he (Castro) retreated."

"There appears to have been as much dissension among the Californians before the arrival of Com. SLOAT as existed in other parts of Mexico. On the 15th June a junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor ROMERO, to declare California independent; which movement was met by a proclamation from the Commandant General Castro, declaring martial law throughout the country."

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—By the arrival at Boston, on Saturday, of the ship Augustine Heard, from Valparaiso, information has been received that the whaling ship Pantheon, Capt. Dimon, of Fall River, with 200 bbls. sperm oil, and sailing schooner Leader, Capt. Pray, of New London, with 3,000 seal-skins and 50 bbls. seal oil, were seized at St. Carlos, island of Chiloe, about six hundred miles south of Valparaiso, for passing through an inland channel, which they were obliged to do by stress of weather. Captains Dimon and Pray would remain to hear from the Chilean Government. The crews of both vessels were turned ashore.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE OF AUGUST 27.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from Brasos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 24th instant.

Capt. Windle reports that Gen. Worth, with two thousand men, had left Camargo and proceeded seventy-five miles on his route towards Monterey. This report is no doubt premature. We have late dates from Camargo, which represent that active preparations were going on to move at an early day. On this subject we refer to the letters below. We have others yet later, but they contain nothing to confirm the report that Gen. Worth had moved from Camargo. The report probably grew out of the advance of Capt. Duncan's party, mentioned in the correspondence.

A letter dated the 15th instant, from San Fernando, announces the arrival there of the Texan regiment of mounted men three days previously, in fine health and spirits.

CAMARGO, AUGUST 11, 1846.

Capt. Duncan, with the small party of Texan Rangers, recently sent out on a reconnaissance into the interior, got back this morning, after having scoured the country on the other side the San Juan as far as Seralvo, a pleasant town half way to Monterey. On the second day Capt. McCulloch was sent into Mier very much indisposed. The night before he shot a Mexican, who was caught on an American horse, and who attempted to escape by running.

On the second night, after a forced march of great length, Capt. Duncan threw his men at different points around the town of Punta Aguda, having learned that a Mexican officer named Ramirez was in the place with a detachment of recruits for Canales. So complete was the surprise that Capt. D. was enabled to reach a ball-room in the centre of the town, where a grand fandango was then in full blast, without a soul suspecting his approach. His object was to take any Mexican officers prisoners that might be there stationed in the place, and, supposing that they might be at the fandango, he ordered all within the room not to move, after telling them, in the first place, that every avenue to the town was guarded by the Rangers. Notwithstanding this order, some of those inside the room went covertly out, and endeavored to leave the town, but one of them was shot dead in the attempt, and another had his arm shattered by a rifle ball from one of the Texans. The latter was brought back to the fandango room, where his wound was dressed in one corner, the dance going on to the while, at the request of Capt. D., although with not as much spirit as might. Finding that he could get hold of no prisoners of importance, the commander